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Government of India
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy

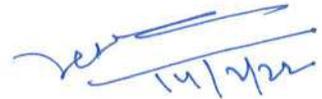
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Office Memorandum

Subject: Framework for Promotion of Decentralised Renewable Energy Livelihood applications.

In the COP26 held at Glasgow, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has announced "Panchamrit" showing commitments from Government of India for reducing the impact of climate change. One of the announcements is to achieve 500 GW capacity in the country by 2030 from non-fossil sources. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is making efforts to achieve this ambitious target. Ministry has been supporting off-grid renewable energy applications including solar street light, standalone solar pumps, solar lamps, solar power packs, biogas plants. etc. There are number of livelihood applications which can be integrated with decentralised renewable energy (DRE) sources which not only provide clean and reliable energy but also help in increasing the productivity and income. Various Central Government Ministries are implementing different schemes that support livelihood applications directly or indirectly and integration of DRE sources will further promote the use of such applications.

2. With the aim to facilitate development of an enabling eco system for wide spread adoption of DRE based livelihood applications in the country a framework has been prepared by the Ministry after detailed consultations. The framework is attached. This framework has been developed to guide the State/ Central Government Ministries and other stakeholders in formulating schemes and programmes for promotion of DRE livelihood applications.



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Enclosed: As above.

To

1. All Central Government Ministries/ Departments
2. Energy/ Power/ Renewable Energy Department of all States/ UTs
3. All State Rural Livelihood Missions
4. All State Nodal Agencies for Renewable Energy

Promoting Decentralised Renewable Energy Livelihood Applications

A Framework

I. Background

In recent years, a variety of decentralised renewable energy (DRE) livelihood applications have been developed, which are not only energy-efficient but also economically viable. These include a myriad of solutions such as solar dryer, solar or biomass powered cold storage/chiller, solar charkha, etc. The modular design of such DRE livelihood applications ensures scalability without large investments. Besides, the energy efficiency of such solutions is also important, as it, in turn, enhances their economic viability by reducing the size of the generation and storage requirement.

II. Need for Decentralised Renewable Energy Based Livelihoods

DRE-powered livelihood solutions have the potential to reduce and eventually eliminate the reliance of livelihood on diesel, particularly in rural settings, and can supplement the grid supply. Apart from creating jobs, these applications would help in achieving self-reliant India i.e. *Atma Nirbhar Bharat*. There are successful pilots and business models of DRE livelihood applications in agriculture, agro-processing, dairy, poultry, fisheries, tailoring, etc., which have been tested at the field level by various agencies and have the potential to be replicated in larger quantities. However, this is still only a small fraction of the overall spectrum of livelihood activities throughout India.

Against this background, there is a need to:

- a. Scale-up the currently available DRE livelihood applications
- b. Support development of new DRE livelihood applications

Various Ministries such as Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Textile, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Ministry of Food Processing and Ministry of Health, are implementing various schemes that support livelihoods directly or indirectly. Integration of DRE livelihood applications with these schemes will promote the use of such applications. The promotion of DRE livelihoods

applications becomes even more relevant because of their potential to create sustainable jobs.

III. **Scope and Objectives of the Framework**

DRE livelihood applications can be defined as applications powered by renewable energy - solar, wind, micro-hydro, biomass & their combinations, which are used for earning livelihoods directly such as solar dryers, solar mills, solar or biomass powered cold storage/chiller, solar charkha and looms, small-scale biomass briquette/pellet-making machines, etc. The scope of current framework also includes DRE applications operating in hybrid mode with the grid as long as the system is capable of running standalone in the off-grid mode as well. Livelihood applications powered by mini/micro-grids are also within the scope of this framework, provided such livelihood appliances are energy-efficient and cost-effective. The applications with end-use in education and healthcare centres are also eligible under this framework, as these provide livelihoods to teachers/instructors and healthcare workers.

The main objective of this framework is to facilitate development of an enabling ecosystem for widespread adoption of DRE for sustainable livelihood in the country. Other major objectives to promote DRE livelihood applications will include:

- Enable a market-oriented ecosystem to attract the private sector investment for the development and deployment of reliable and affordable DRE based livelihood applications
- Unlock easy access to end-user finance to increase adoption of DRE based livelihood solutions by linking them to existing financing schemes or through new innovative financial instruments.
- Leverage quality control standards and a strong monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure long-term performance sustainability of DRE based livelihood solutions and to assess their impact on diverse populations including marginalized groups and women.
- Promote high-quality products and their long-term management
- Promote skill development for strengthening the service infrastructure at the local level
- Encourage innovation and R&D to develop efficient and cost-effective DRE livelihood applications

- Establish energy-efficiency benchmarks for high-potential DRE livelihood products
- Collaborate with other ministries to include DRE based livelihoods applications in their programmes
- Support creation of livelihood opportunities in technology innovation value chain of DRE applications
- Support and incentivize the adoption of DRE livelihood technologies among women and other marginalized groups such as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

IV. **Interventions to promote DRE livelihood applications**

The following steps will support promotion of DRE livelihood applications:

A. Assessment of Demand: Assessing the possibilities or potential of deployment of DRE livelihood applications across various sectors of the economy and across different regions with the support of Sectoral Ministries, State Nodal Agencies, State Rural Livelihood Missions, Other State Government Departments, Civil Society Organisations and Private Sector. This demand assessment activity will help in mapping the needs of beneficiaries with appropriate fit to DRE livelihood applications. A list of DRE livelihood applications will be developed in consultation with stakeholders, which will be updated regularly. The purpose of the list is to indicate to various stakeholders including central Government ministries and their institutions, state departments, financiers, private sector partners, among others, about the commercially available DRE based livelihood solutions. An indicative non-exhaustive list of DRE livelihood applications with potential for scale-up is placed at **Annexure-I**.

B. Research & Development and Standardization: Innovation, research and development of DRE technologies to offer tailor-made solutions is important for their widespread adoption. Collective efforts by key actors are required to identify, develop and promote appropriate DRE livelihood applications through multi-disciplinary research and innovation. Therefore, institutions at central and state level, will need to support the development of new devices and applications. In addition, efforts will be made to encourage participation of the private sector, technology incubation centres, bilateral and multilateral agencies and NGOs in the research and development activities. Design/innovation challenges will be organised to spur innovation towards highly energy-efficient and DRE compatible livelihood solutions. Technology transfer support for innovators

will be arranged through existing government programs that provide necessary technical and/or financial support. Innovators could be from different backgrounds needing varied support for technology validation. Support available under other government programmes such as Start-Up India, National Innovation Foundation, Atal Innovation Mission and incubation programs at IITs may also be leveraged to extend support to innovators. Grassroots organisations such as NGOs, CSOs, FPOs, SHG federations, KVKs etc. may provide their service in testing innovative solutions on the ground.

Post the development of innovative technologies, standards and testing protocols will be defined. To promote innovation in the sector while also ensuring that only good quality products are scaled up, guidelines and standards for some of the system components will be specified. These components could include solar panels, cables, isolators, etc. Such standards may be voluntary in the initial phases to not limit innovation and may be made mandatory as the market for the such products matures. A technical and skill sub-committee including representatives from industry, R&D and academia will be constituted to assess the requirement, development and maturity of DRE based livelihood applications. The sub-committee will also function in advisory capacity to evaluate interventions and provide constructive feedback to both the Inter-Ministerial Committee and State Implementation Cells.

C. Pilot and Up-scaling of DRE livelihood applications: Piloting and field demonstration of new DRE livelihood applications is vital to ascertain the success of any technology innovation on the ground. Pilots can be taken up in various sectors such as textile, animal husbandry, agriculture, carpentry, pottery, cottage industry, black-smithy, food industry etc. with a focus on reliable and affordable DRE applications. In line with the Guidelines issued by MNRE for innovative solar pumps, similar modalities may be worked-out to run pilot projects under the existing or new schemes. An evidence-based approach, in line with established research and successful business models, capturing the social, economic and environmental impacts, may be taken up for upscaling existing technologies. An inter-ministerial committee will be constituted to assess and decide sectoral interventions under various Central Government/ State Government programmes leveraging the demand assessment activity. A list of such programmes and guidelines will be made available on dedicated portal.

Incubation and pilot support for DRE based livelihood enterprises will be facilitated through collaborations with various organisations/industries. The support could include technical assistance to the entrepreneurs to commercialise their solutions. Pilots for reaching more women and marginalised groups would be encouraged.

For the long-term sustainability of the installations robust after-sales service will be encouraged through appropriate incentives. Continuous monitoring and evaluation would remain a focus while encouraging standardised remote monitoring for high-value DRE-livelihood applications.

A monitoring platform will be developed, in collaboration with relevant partners, to track the long-term performance of the supported installations. Enterprises availing support will be encouraged to submit periodic reports of the deployments and product performance. Field-level performance testing of DRE technologies, provision of door-step support services, besides standardisation of system components will help build user and lenders' confidence for widespread adoption of appropriate DRE technologies and associated service delivery models.

D. Access to Finance: Since DRE powered solutions are capital intensive in nature, financing for the end-users and enterprises would be critical to enable the adoption of solutions and scale-up of the sector.

In partnership with financial institutions, a financing facility offering a first loss default guarantee with partial risk coverage to facilitate access to credit for entrepreneurs and end-users would be worked out. With this facility in place, financial institutions may explore the development of collateral-free financial products to help meet short-term financing requirements of enterprises as well as stipulate minimum tenure for various values of loan to end-users to ensure repayments are aligned with additional income of the end-users. Such facility would encourage financing to women end-users, self-help groups and collectives. Other state nodal agencies such as State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) can leverage their existing institutional setup to provide financial support for the women self-help group members; thereby scaling up the DRE livelihood applications.

Acquisition of assets is particularly challenging for micro-businesses, marginalized groups and women. Therefore, enterprises with OPEX-based financial models such as pay-as-you-go and rental models may also be supported for credit facilitation.

To further enable end-user financing, following will be pursued:

- Recognition for DRE-based livelihood solutions under the existing provisions of priority sector lending
- Preference to DRE-enabled variants of technologies under existing interventions such as Rural Innovation Development Fund
- Inclusion of DRE-powered livelihood solutions in the list of products that could be supported under MUDRA, PMEGP

In collaboration with relevant partners, MNRE will commission the development of rapid assessment tools, which could be used by bankers and financiers to assess the economic viability of DRE livelihood solutions for various end-users. Such tools, partnerships and training in association with institutions such as NABARD will be used to sensitise financiers about DRE technologies for livelihoods and equip loan officers in their assessment.

E. Skill Development & Capacity Building: DRE livelihood applications have the potential of creating new local job opportunities in operations & maintenance and installation/fabrication. Trained human resources will be required across the country for these activities. The availability of a trained workforce will further help in increasing the credibility of products for consumers and financiers.

Programmes like Skill India, Surya Mitra, Biogas Mitra and Varun Mitra have not only created technology and allied service-specific training modules but also trained a large pool of youth across the country. Efforts will be made for developing and implementing skills and training programs for DRE livelihood applications with Skill Council for Green Jobs, IITs promoting technology led development, National Institute for Rural Development and other organizations of stakeholder Ministries/ Departments. In addition, efforts will also be done with the governing bodies of other sector skill councils to integrate training curriculum and modules for DRE technologies across sectors such as agriculture and allied activities, textiles, food processing, etc. SRLMs will be coordinated to train SHG women for providing after-sales and repair service at the local level, and thereby facilitate in creating green jobs.

Integration of such training modules in curriculum of relevant courses at Industrial Training Institutes and Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes will be pursued. Online modules for training would be also encouraged to ensure wider reach.

In addition to this, existing community-level institutional platforms, such as SHG federation, FPOs, KVKs etc., will be mobilized with the support of technology providers to build the capacity of potential users and buyers on basic troubleshooting of the equipment to boost adoption of DRE technologies. Linkages will be established in existing government schemes like MUDRA to support micro-entrepreneurship in the value chain for DRE livelihood applications. To such an end, technical training will be complemented with entrepreneurial training modules. A targeted emphasis would be placed on creating skilling and entrepreneurship opportunities for local youth, especially from SC/ST communities and women in non-traditional job roles.

F. Public Information and Awareness: Awareness about the appropriate DRE technologies and related services amongst the relevant stakeholders is required for taking the necessary decisions and encourage participation. Further, given that these are new forms of technologies for many consumers, awareness campaigns will help in increasing the credibility and adoption of these products by end-users and financiers. In collaboration with relevant partners, MNRE will make available a digital catalogue/portal of DRE-powered livelihood solutions to be updated regularly, which could be used by various stakeholders for awareness creation. DRE for livelihood innovators or technology providers will be able to share their product information through the portal, which will be reviewed and updated regularly. This catalogue will include detailed information on the solution, installation, usage and best practices to increase income. Furthermore, this catalogue may also capture success stories that can be replicated in other regions. Furthermore, this catalogue will also capture success stories that can be replicated in other regions.

Central and State Government Ministries/Departments under their existing programmes may take up public awareness campaigns to scale-up adoption of DRE livelihood applications.

Besides, livelihood focused Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and relevant ministries will partner to integrate the discussion on DRE-powered solutions for livelihoods at national and local livelihood summits, town halls and support demonstration of such technologies at trade fairs and exhibitions. In addition, exhibitions will be organised in coordination with relevant Ministries like Rural Development, Agriculture and Textiles to support the demonstration of products and DRE-livelihood solutions.

Proactive information exchange with State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for dissemination of information and cross-fertilisation of the ideas across states will be encouraged. Association of Renewable Energy Agencies (AREAS) will be engaged to organize and participate in knowledge exchange programmes. Targeted consumer campaigns may be encouraged through mobile van demonstrations or goodwill ambassadors.

G. Programmes of Various Ministries/ Departments: It is pertinent to identify and exploit opportunities for DRE livelihood applications under schemes of various Ministries and Department of Central/State Government. This will result in augmented benefits to the entrepreneurs and beneficiaries. An indicative list of programmes of various Ministries/ Departments is given at **Annexure-II**.

Relevant Central Ministries and Departments will be coordinated to extend support to DRE-livelihood applications within their existing schemes and programmes pertaining to technology adoption and upgrading among farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, SHGs, FPOs, etc. MNRE would also coordinate with the Ministries for its representation in the technical committees and working groups of their existing relevant programmes to integrate DRE-livelihoods into their implementation and act as a platform for knowledge exchange and feedback on the implementation.

To meet the above-mentioned objectives, an inter-ministerial Coordination Committee on DRE based livelihoods will be constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, MNRE with members from the following Ministries/Departments:

- i. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare
- ii. Ministry of Rural Development
- iii. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- iv. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- v. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- vi. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- vii. Ministry of Textiles
- viii. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- ix. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- x. Ministry of Science & Technology

The Committee will have the following broad terms of reference:

- i. Identify opportunities for convergence of programmes for supporting livelihoods through DRE based applications.
- ii. Identify the gaps in energy access to livelihood applications.
- iii. Assess and decide sectoral interventions under various Central Government/ State Government programmes.
- v. Institutionalize framework of cooperation among Ministries/ Departments for augmenting benefit to entrepreneurs and consumers.
- vi. Assess availability of trained manpower for the various DRE based livelihood applications.
- vii. Assess access to finance to entrepreneurs and consumers.
- viii. Recommend any addition or amendment in the framework for supporting DRE based livelihood solutions.
- ix. Assess and endorse recommendations of technical and skill sub-committees.
- x. May Co-opt members with domain expertise as appropriate.

The Committee will meet at least once every six months. Each member ministry will appoint a focal point of contact for inter-ministerial coordination within the committee. Committee may co-opt other Ministries/Departments as member depending upon the Scheme being implemented by them on DRE livelihood application.

SNAs will also be encouraged to collaborate with state-level agencies (like State Development Agencies, State Rural Livelihood Missions, State Level Bankers Committee, etc.) for technology deployment, end-user finance and market linkages.

V. Implementation Agencies and Implementation Cell

Schemes of different Ministries/Departments are being implemented by various central / state agencies. SNAs for Renewable Energy having expertise for the RE sector will coordinate with these implementing agencies to provide technical support for DRE livelihood applications. SNAs may form a State Implementation Cell for DRE based livelihood applications bringing the State Departments engaged in the implementation of such applications on the common platform. Broad terms of reference of the State Implementation Cell may be:

- i. Identify schemes/ programmes to support livelihoods in the State that can be supported through renewable energy technologies.
- ii. Identify focus areas for the introduction of such applications in the State.
- iii. Oversee and monitor implementation of RE based livelihood applications.
- iv. Mobilise financial and human resources for effective implementation of RE based livelihood applications in the State.
- v. Prepare short term and long term plans for the promotion of DRE based livelihood solutions.
- vi. Make recommendations to the Central technical and skill sub-committee on various aspects of the implementation of DRE framework in the State.
- vii. SNAs may invite and vet proposals from local NGOs / CSOs for the deployment of DRE-livelihoods solutions.

The digital catalogue created for public awareness may be extended in the form of an online portal to provide project details, applications and registrations

Annexure I

Indicative List of DRE products

Product	Machinery	Product Type	Motor	Capacity
Cold Storage/ rooms and Refrigeration	Solar Cold storages	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered / Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	AC compressor	4MT - 15 MT
	Bulk milk Chillers		AC compressor	500 litres - 1000 litres
	Solar Refrigerator/ Deep Freezer		DC - 0.5 HP	100 litre - 20000 litre
	Walk-in cold rooms		2-5 Ton Cooling AC / DC	3MT- 8MT
	Cold rooms	Biomass (DRE) powered	Very small (mainly thermal adsorption)	10MT - 15 MT
	Phase Change Material based Dryer	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	PMDC	20-25 (Kg/batch)
	Solar Tunnel Dryer	Solar Powered	NA	20-2000 (Kg/batch)
	Solar Cabinet Dryers		NA	10 - 35 (Kg/batch)
Conduction Dryer	NA		10 -100 (Kg/batch)	
Rice milling and processing	Mini rice mills	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	DC 2 HP	100 - 150 kg/hour
	Rice huller		DC 0.5 HP	50-100 kg/hour
	Rice polisher	Energy Efficient / Can be DRE Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	1.5 HP	50 -100 kg/hour
Millet and pulses processing	Mini mills	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	2 HP	80-100 kg/hour
	Polishers		2 HP	100-120 kg/ hour
	Graders and Sorters		0.5 HP	0-100 kg/hour
Horticulture produce processing	Multi-purpose food processor	Energy Efficient / Can be DRE Powered	AC/DC 0.5 HP - 2 HP	100-200 (kg/hour)
	Three roller mini sugarcane crusher		AC/DC 0.5HP - 1 HP	100-200 (kg/hour)
Vertical Farming systems	DRE-enabled Climate-Controlled vertical farming systems.	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered / Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	NA	25-30 Kg per day
Irrigation	Solar submersible pump		AC/DC 1 HP - 10 HP	40,000 - 2,00,000

				(Litre/Day)
	Solar Surface pump	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	AC/DC 0.3HP - 5 HP	20,000 - 3,00,000 (Litre/Day)
	Seed and Harvest Dryers		Blowers 1 HP- 3 HP	10-100 kg/batch
Textile (Silk)	Silk Reeling	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	BLDC 20 W - 30 W	150 - 350 gms/day
	Silk Reeling Charkha		AC - ¼ HP DC - 90 W	1000 gms/day
	Silk spinning & twisting		BLDC 20-30 W	250- 350 gms
	Silk weaving looms	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered	BLDC 150 W	2 m/hour
Textile (Cotton)	Solar/hybrid Charkha	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	BLDC 60 W	1.25 kg / 5 hours
	Solar looms		BLDC 150 W - 250 W	2metre/ hour
	Solar Sewing Machines	Can be DRE powered	PMDC 60W - 80 W	Up to 2500 stitches per minute
Fish and aquaculture	In-boat freezer / Freezers in market yards	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind+Solar)	DC compressor	100- 300 litres
	Air to water generator(AWG) on boat		DC / AC	30-500 litres
	Ice plants		AC compressors	1 ton/day - 50 tons/day
	Processing plants		Machines	3 MT- 5 MT
	Aerators		AC /DC motors	0.5 HP - 3 HP
	Dryers		Blowers 1 HP - 3 HP	10-100 kg/batch

Annexure-II

Indicative List of Schemes of Various Ministries and Departments

Name of the scheme	Implementation Agency	Target beneficiaries	Nature of Support
Schemes across Ministries with an existing RE solar component			
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)	MNRE	Farmers	Subsidy support on upfront cost and increased access to bank loans
Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme - Phase III	MNRE	Rural areas	Upfront cost subsidy and after-sale services
Solar Energy Scheme for power looms	Ministry of Textiles	Power loom units having up to 8 looms. Units should have shade-free rooftop/ areas.	Capital subsidy on the upfront cost
Solar Charkha Mission	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	Women and self-help groups	Subsidy on upfront cost, interest subvention
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises			
Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGFTMSE)	SIDBI & MSME	Micro and small enterprises	Partial collateral risk coverage for loans
Prime Minister Employment Generation Scheme (PMEGP)	KVIC	Micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector, including Cottage, Khadi and Village Industry units	Margin money assistance to individual borrowers and groups for new self-employment ventures
Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana	SIDBI	Income-generating small businesses and micro-enterprises	Collateral free small size loans for first-time entrepreneurs
Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation (CLCSS)	NABARD, SIDBI	MSEs - Sole Proprietorship, Partnership, Co-operative societies, Private and Public Limited companies in the small-scale industries sector.	Direct capital subsidy on the high upfront cost

		Priority shall be given to women entrepreneurs.	
Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS)	MSME	For MSEs owned Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Direct capital subsidy on high upfront cost, especially to marginalised communities
Aspire - A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship	MSME	Incubation programmes in PPP mode	Capital support grant
Ministry of Textiles			
Pradhan Mantri credit scheme for power loom weavers	Ministry of Textiles	Under PMMY- existing individual power loom units (or) new individual / group enterprises involved in weaving activity. <i>Stand-Up India</i> - Only new power loom units established by SC/ST or Woman Entrepreneur	Margin money assistance and interest subvention
National Handloom Development Programme	NABARD	Handloom weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including SHGs, NGOs, etc.	Addressing existing loan NPAs, interest subsidy, credit guarantee, margin money assistance.
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro Processing Cluster (SAMPADA)	MoFPI	Farmers and food processing industries	Multiple schemes under the package focus on the creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.
Ministry of Agriculture			
Sub-mission on Agricultural mechanisation	Ministry of agriculture, FMTTIs, ICAR, State Agricultural Universities	Small and marginal farmers, SHGs, FPOs and entrepreneurs	Testing and training on agricultural and post-harvest management implements; financial support for farm mechanisation;

			establish custom farm machinery hiring hubs
Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation Scheme	NABARD, Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	All eligible entrepreneurs i.e. Farmers, Individual entrepreneurs, NGOs, Companies, Cooperatives, Groups of the organised and unorganised sector which includes SHGs and Joint Liability Groups (JLGs).	Capital subsidy on the upfront cost
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	NABARD, Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Farmers, individual entrepreneurs, NGOs, companies of organised and unorganised sectors, SHGs	Capital subsidy on the upfront cost
Ministry of Tribal Affairs			
Institutional support for the development of marketing for forest produces	TRIFED, State Tribal Development Cooperatives Corporation, MFP Federations etc.	MFP Collectors	Processing and value addition of minor forest produces
Mechanism for development of Value Chain for MFP	Agencies designated by state governments	MFP gatherers and entrepreneurs	Establishing value chains in MFP with capital subsidy support
Tribal Sub-Scheme	Department of Tribal Affairs	Tribal communities in Scheduled Tribe area	Community assets for supporting tribal livelihood activities